

them a mighty big lie. They wanted the whites to have the privilege of digging the gold, but they wanted the game.

"On the 22nd the 'talk' was continued. The following complaints were made against the agent on the Uintah reservation at Uintah:

- 1st. Failure on the part of the government to fulfill the promises made to the Indians.
- 2nd. The title to their country still good, though much of it had been sold by government.
- 3rd. The supplies furnished by the government in goods and rations insufficient.
- 4th. They have no place at the agency where they can trade their peltry for necessities.

"The Indians go to their reservations forthwith, and have agreed not to leave without permission of their agents.

"General Morrow goes further south, to bring into subjection the hostile Indians."

The following story of Tabby is copied from the History of Wasatch County, on file in the office of the Daughters of the Utah Pioneers:

"The Center and Wallsburg people were ordered to move to Heber and the Charleston people to move to Midway, the new locations of the two Snake Creek settlements, which were kept up for two years until the war with the Indians was over. On the 27th of May, 1866, a company of twenty-four men under Captain William M. Wall, with three wagons loaded with supplies, started for the reservation. This company took about a hundred head of beef cattle as a present from President Young to be given to the Indians as a peace offering if they would accept them and stop the war. If they would not, the cattle were to be given to them anyway, and the Indians were to be told that the Mormons wanted peace and did not want to kill any of the Indians, but wanted to be good friends.

"One morning we saw the Indians moving in among the cedars and finally came to a standstill. Chief Tabby then sent an Indian to tell us he was coming quickly with ten or twelve Indians, and that he could not stop them from shooting until we were all killed. We told him to tell Tabby that we were ready and if they came to fight we would shoot them. There were two hundred and seventy-five Indians close by who circled around the agent's cabin a few feet away. Tabby got off his horse and went into the cabin. While he was in there an Indian shouted and all the other Indians ran into the cedars again. Captain Wall then said:

"I'll go to the other cabin and talk to Tabby and don't any of you go out while I am gone, and do not let any Indians come in here."

"He talked for three hours with the Indian Chief and agreed to meet him again the next morning to decide whether they were to have peace or war. The next morning Tabby brought some Indians with him and Captain Wall talked with them nearly all day. Finally Tabby said he would make peace if we would kill a man in Sanpete named Sloan. Wall would not agree to this and after some more talk he agreed to take the cattle and make peace as far as he was concerned.

"That evening it was my turn to stand guard and the Indians began to shout and yell as they stood around their camp fire and they all seemed to be very much excited. I reported to Captain Wall that the Indians surely

intended to kill us. When Tabby heard this he went to their camp fire and said:

"What's the matter with you Indians—you know I have made peace with the Mormons—stop your shouting."

"He told us when we started home to keep right in the wagon road and go as quickly as possible as he was afraid his Indians might shoot us as he could hardly restrain them right there.

"When we got home we learned that the people had become alarmed on account of our long absence. A company had been formed and was ready to start out to find us as agreed upon before we left Heber, should we not return in a reasonable time. We had been gone twelve days. Our men at that time risked their lives, but all proved brave and true. Colonel Head, Indian Agent, went out with us and he rather encouraged the Indians in not taking the cattle as a present from Brigham Young and even tried to buy the cattle for the government."

Another thing that caused anxiety in the minds of the people in Heber while these men were gone was this: On their way out they had stopped to eat in Strawberry Valley and had tied their horses with the saddles on them to trees with their guns fastened to the saddles. One horse tried to roll over and the gun was discharged, the bullet killing one horse and wounding another in the shoulder so it could not be used. The horse was turned loose and in a day or two returned to Heber in that condition. Not knowing how it happened, some naturally thought we had been attacked by the Indians and might all have been killed. The horse went home alone and was known to belong to John Acomb.

Chief Tabby probably did what he could to restrain the Indians, but the young Indian warriors preferred to follow Black Hawk and kept on with the stealing and killing for two more years.

Indian difficulties continued. In 1867 Bishop Joseph S. Murdock managed in some way to get in touch with Tabby and a few of the minor chiefs and invited them to come to Heber to sign a peace treaty. Tabby, Douglass, Tokowaner, and some of the other Indians came bringing with them their squaws and papooses. An ox was killed and divided among them and a big feast was prepared in a bowery built on the lot owned later by Elizabeth Carroll. They all seemed to enjoy the feast and went back to the reservation with good feeling, carrying with them part of the beef, flour, bacon, and other good things. It is believed that this gathering had a good influence in helping the Indians to be more friendly with the white people in this valley, as few, if any raids were made after that.

It had always been the policy of President Brigham Young to "Better feed the Indians than fight them." However, there were seventy white persons killed during the war with the Indians, and there was probably more than that number of Indians.

Tabby died a very old man on November 22, 1903, at White Rocks Agency.—*Daughters of Utah Pioneer Files.*

